



FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, 1901.

SOME of the Virginia representatives in Congress who opposed the bill for a safe carriage bridge across the Potomac, near the present Long Bridge, and to prevent the removal of the depot of the Southern Railway, in Washington, from its present convenient site, say that bill was a "steal." Astute and honest as these gentlemen indisputably are, they surely cannot assume for themselves more astuteness and honesty than are possessed by the two Senators from their State, and the majority of the Virginia Representatives, who gave that bill their earnest and effective support. But, suppose the bill was a "steal," their objection had no foundation. Isn't it notorious that most all the bills that are passed by Congress nowadays are "steals"? And Virginia is taxed for them, while the one referred to would benefit her without a cent of expense. Why then should she have selected it for their special opposition, they may be able to explain to their constituents; certainly no body else can do so—that is, satisfactorily.

IF the promoters of the Arlington bridge bill had possessed the requisite quantity of gumption they would have combined with the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad bill that recently passed the U. S. House of Representatives, and, with the latter's powerful help, they would probably succeed in passing their own bill, notwithstanding the objection of some Northern republicans, who oppose it because Virginia will not consent to surrender any more of her territory to the federal government, which, already despoiled her of one-third of it, and that, too, without paying the public debt due by that third. If a large slice of Alexandria county had been promised the District of Columbia, the bill for the Arlington bridge would long since have become a law, and that bridge now be in progress of construction.

THOUGH the President evidently does not want to revive sectional animosities and race troubles that would annoy him, it is even plainer that a large portion of his party do, and as Vice President-elect Roosevelt says he has a "chocolate bias," it is highly probable that he will be compelled to interpose no effective opposition to them. By-gones were by-gones during the recent campaign, but they are not so now, contrary as that may be to the assertions of the selfishly interested Southern gushers.

THE FACT that there were more bankruptcies in the year just closed than in the previous one, naturally does not tend to corroborate the assertions of the plutocrats and their agents, to the effect that times are more prosperous now than they ever were. But those who are profiting by means of trusts, syndicates and high tariffs wouldn't acknowledge that times were not prosperous, though one should rise from the dead to tell them so.

IF ALL Alexandria people would only make up their minds to buy everything they require in their own city during the present year, their next new year's day would be happier than the last one and their city would be decidedly more prosperous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, January 4.

A Virginia republican said today that while he was one of the mustang breakers mentioned in the Gazette's correspondence about the power and influence of the State committee with the McKinley administration, he endorses every word of it as true. Why, said he, when Col. Brady was alive to direct affairs nothing could stand in their way.

Mr. Agnew is as much the boss of the political republican party in the State today as Mark Hanna is of the national party. Whatever he wishes for Virginia he gets from the administration. I met a lady the other day at the Capitol who was waiting at the north door to see some one who could give her information. She approached and said: "Mister, will you please tell me how I can find Congressman Park Agnew from Alexandria, Va.?"

"Ask the doorkeeper, he will give you the information," I replied. She approached him nervously and asked to see the Congressman. "Why," replied the man who handles the cards for the statesmen, "he is not a member of Congress; he is the boss of the republican party of Virginia." She gave a deep sigh and said: "How glad I am to learn that, I always knew he was a good man and being the boss I will find him and get an office, sure."

A member of the Virginia legislature, here today, says that he has prepared an amendment to offer at the first meeting of that body to amend the law known as the "Jim Crow Car Law" so as to apply it to all electric railroads and street cars, whether propelled by horse power, air, steam or electricity. Each company of this kind doing business in the State shall provide a separate car for the exclusive use of the negroes. The cars shall in every respect in point of comfort be the same as the cars provided for the accommodation to transport white people. Every conductor in charge of such train shall have all the powers to en-

force the law as any officer in the State. Penalties are imposed on all companies for any violation of this act.

A careful poll of the Senate made yesterday by the opponents of the ship subsidy bill disclosed the fact that a majority of the members of that body favor the bill and stand ready at any time to vote to restore it to the parliamentary standing from which it was temporarily removed to make way for the army bill. This result was discouraging to the takers of the polls because it showed the empty character of what yesterday they were pleased to call their "victory" in displacing the subsidy measure. It may, however, have the effect of lengthening the debate on the army bill so as to consume time, it being manifest that the subsidy bill will pass if it is ever allowed to come to a vote. Senator Pettigrew says that the debate on the army bill should not last more than ten days. But, he adds significantly, before it can come to a vote some definite promise must be made. This is taken to mean that any vote on the army bill, which is imperatively demanded by the administration, cannot be secured unless he has assurances that the subsidy bill will not be passed. Practically all the shipowners and builders of the country are now united in support of the measure. The Merchants' Association of New York, however, is still continuing its fight. The members of this association assert that the shipyards of the country are under contract for the next five years to the small coterie of shipowners by whom the subsidy bill was first framed. That is to say, these men have secured option on all the work possible to be done in the yards during the period in which ships must be built in order to get the benefit of the subsidy act. No outside firm or individual could possibly have a ship built for them so that they could participate in the bounty distribution. For this reason the Merchants' Association insists that the time limit be extended to 10 years or 15 years, and they are also fighting against the plan to allow foreign built ships the right of American registry and participating in the subsidy when owned by American capital.

The proposition to have the government purchase for \$2,000,000 and establish a national park on the site where Lord Cornwallis surrendered near Yorktown, Va., was urged today before the House committee on military affairs. About five hundred acres are included and comprise the Temple and Smith farms and the historic Moore house. The argument was made by A. O. Mason, owner of the farm, E. C. Madison, a member of the Virginia legislature from York county, Senator Martin and Representatives Jones and Lamb, of the Virginia delegation in the House were present and spoke in favor of the proposition.

At the hearing this morning by the Senate committee of agriculture of the Groat bill a question on veracity arose between Chairman Wadsworth of the House agricultural committee and dairy and food commissioner Adam of Wisconsin, over the latter's testimony before the House committee. Congressman Wadsworth stated that while it was true that no stenographer was present at the hearing in question the assertion of Mr. Adams was striking, that the members had no difficulty in remembering it. He said Mr. Adams, to the best of his belief and the belief of the other members of the committee had been accurately reported in saying "the plain fact is that we desire to drive the manufacturers of oleomargarine out of the business." Mr. Adams reiterated his previous denunciation of the report. The dairy interests were discussed by the dairy and food commissioners of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Messrs G. L. Flanders, John Hamilton and J. A. Blackburn, Frances W. Strouds, of New York, an inspector, advocated the interests of the oleomargarine manufacturers.

At the Cabinet meeting today the Secretary of War for the Lawshe Cuban postal frauds report, and the Pettigrew resolution introduced yesterday demanding light on the Philippines were settled according to the ideas of the members. "The different members of the Cabinet are really portions of the Executive power," said one of them after the meeting. "The Executive is with Congress, and the government resolutions calling for reports from the Executive departments but if they are not forthcoming I do not see what Congress can do about it though of course if the President upholds one of his Cabinet members in anything felonious or really illegal he can be impeached. The Pettigrew resolution offered yesterday is not worrying the President. It was not passed and I hope will not be. Pettigrew is a grand disturber and everybody understands his motives."

The foreign relations committee of the Senate at a meeting this morning considered and ordered favorable reports upon the proposed reciprocity treaties with Nicaragua, Ecuador and British Guiana, and the supplemental extradition treaty with Great Britain.

Admiral Remy wires the Navy department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 4.

An attack was made on the morning of the third on the insurgents at Cabite Viejo by the 1st Infantry, under the command of Major General Smith, the United States forces capturing a lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, one lieutenant and 48 privates, and 4 Lancers."

The first of that great appropriation bill, that providing for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, was completed today by the Senate committee on appropriations and reported to the Senate. The total increase made by the Senate in the bill as passed by the House is less than \$250,000.

The annual report of the interstate commerce commission was transmitted to Congress today. It recommends further legislation designed to give them authority to carry out their orders and enforce their rulings. The present state of the law, says the report, has undoubtedly furnished a great incentive to the consolidation and unification of rival lines, which is at once the most conspicuous and the most significant result of railroad financiering.

The President today nominated the following postmasters for Virginia: Ernest A. DeBordeneave, at Franklin; Willard G. Saltzman, at Charlottesville; and Howard P. Dodge, at Manassas.

Miss Delia B. Pierce, daughter of Mr. Z. T. Pierce, was married, to Mr. R. L. Ross, of the Trapps Loundon county, on Tuesday.

Mr. Robert Slaughter, a well known citizen of Lynchburg and brother-in-law of Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville, died yesterday.

Miss Ada M. McVicar, daughter of Capt. Charles W. McVicar, was married in Winchester yesterday evening to Mr. James Henry Wagner, of Newport News.

Mrs. Elsie L. Minor, aged eighty-three years, widow of the late Dr. Lewis W. Minor, who was in charge of the naval hospital in Norfolk, during the yellow fever and later of the Confederate navy, died in that city yesterday.

Mrs. Susan B. Treat, wife of United States Marshal Morris Treat, died yesterday at the Virginia Hospital in Richmond. This lady had an operation performed there on December 29, from the effects of which she never recovered. Mrs. Treat was Miss Keane, of Gloucester county.

James M. Lockhart, proprietor of a steam sawmill at Gore, Frederick county, nearly lost his life Wednesday evening by falling against a revolving circular saw. In some manner he slipped and fell. His arm was cut through from shoulder to wrist and was to be amputated.

The Court of Appeals will, on the 11th, examine candidates for license to practice law. The number of applicants this year will exceed that of any year since the adoption of the new law. Until a few years ago these examinations were held by the circuit judges and were nearly always perfunctory. Now it needs to be a well-equipped man who can successfully pass the examination of the Court of Appeals judges.

The State Board of Education in Richmond yesterday took summary action in the interest of purchasers of school books. For many years geography published in board covers, cloth covers were ordered to be used. The board also took important action by which county superintendents will receive a larger compensation than at present. The action will allow salaries based upon the school census of 1900. The board also gave license to the publishers of the counties of the State; in others the decrease will be something.

LETTER FROM MR. RIXEY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, January 1, 1901.
To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Your issue of December 26, 1900, under the caption Washington Correspondent, contains the following paragraph:

"People from Alexandria county here today say the passage of the bill for a carriage bridge across the Potomac, a short distance west of the Long Bridge, has already increased the demand for property on the south side of the river, and they are wondering why the Legislature is so slow in passing the bill. Virginia voted against the bill, as it helps their State, though not costing it a cent. They ask their acquaintances here if they can explain the reason, but are informed that nobody except the congressmen referred to can do so."

The facts in this matter appear in the Congressional Record of December 18th and 19th, 1900. The bill was not, as the Gazette seems to think, for the sole purpose of a highway bridge across the Potomac. That was merely "a thing apart." It was known as the E. & P. (Penn.) R. R. Bill, and provided, among other things, for the practical gift of thirty-four acres of the government land in the city to that corporation. Incidentally, it provided for a bridge in the immediate vicinity of the present Long Bridge, which would only accommodate those now using the Long bridge, but would be an excuse for raising or lowering the building of the Memorial Bridge from Washington city to Arlington. To show that this attempt will be made is but to quote from the speech, on this bill, of Representative Hepburn, chairman of the interest and foreign commerce committee, which has charge of the Memorial Bridge bill:

"It is not right," he said, "to charge the proposed bridge to this enterprise, because that is one of the enterprises for the improvement of the District, for which the people have been clamoring for years. That is a work which will have to be done; and the construction of this bridge will do away with the necessity for larger, much larger, appropriation for that ornamental bridge that certain people of the District are now so earnestly advocating."

The Pennsylvania Railroad now is a mere tenant at will with its depot on government property at Sixth street. It paid nothing to enter the city and paid nothing for the use of the land upon which its depot is located. In addition, the government, which was the owner of the Long bridge, now spanning the Potomac, gave it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company upon condition that it would maintain and keep in repair the highway part of it for the traveling public. The control of this bridge has been worth millions to the railroad, and it has been practically controlled the whole of its life. It has made it to the interest of that corporation to fight the effort of any southern road to secure an entrance into the city except over its Long bridge. It successfully defeated the Norfolk and Western and other corporations. The control of this bridge by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been the barrier which prevents the entrance of all southern roads into the capital except upon terms dictated by that corporation. The Pennsylvania Railroad desired to enlarge its franchise and to be released of the burden of keeping up the highway part of the Long bridge.

The bill to which the Gazette refers practically confirms the Pennsylvania Railroad in the title to its present depot site; gives it right of way over public streets and avenues of the city; closes other streets, and gives the railroad thirty-four acres of the government land in the city, all without the payment to the government of one cent by the railroad. In addition, the government is to build a highway bridge a few hundred yards above the present Long bridge, and relieve the railroad of the obligation to keep it in repair for the traveling public.

A conservative estimate of the value of the gift in property alone is \$2,312,500, which does not take into consideration eight acres of the gift nor the advantage derived by the railroad from being relieved of the obligation to maintain the highway bridge.

Briefly summarized the bill provides for the gift to this railroad, by the government, of thirty-four acres of land

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within the city worth \$2,500,000; the expense by the government and the District of grading the streets to meet the changes by the railroad; the assumption by the government of the expense of building and maintaining a highway bridge, adjacent to the Long bridge, and the gift to the railroad of franchise worth many millions.

JNO. F. RIXEY.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Foreign News.

London, Jan. 4.—It is pitch dark in London this morning. An impenetrable yellow fog, remarkable even at a time when thick fogs are frequent, has settled over the city and street lamps and carriage lights have to be kept burning.

Dublin, Jan. 4.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected here the end of April.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The rumor that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been assassinated has been in circulation here for over a week. It is semi-officially stated that the government has no information confirming the report. Government officials point out that he was present at the British review on New Year's Day.

Madrid, Jan. 4.—The Spanish minister at Tokio informs the Madrid government that Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is in a hospital at Nagasaki, being ill with typhoid fever. Don Jaime is a lieutenant of Russian hussars and went to China last August.

London, Jan. 4.—One of the first letters which Lord Roberts today awaiting him at the war office found was an appeal for justice from Major-General Sir Henry Colville. The latter asserted that prior to his acquittal by a board of inquiry of responsibility for the Lindley disaster the opinion of Lord Wolseley, the former commander-in-chief, was asked. Presumably Wolseley's opinion coincided with that of the board. Mr. Broderick, the present secretary for war, reopened the case, says Colville, entirely on his own responsibility.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—An attempt to arrest several Bulgarians suspected of being implicated in the workings of the Macedonian revolutionary committee at the town of Lehtit, yesterday, led to a fight in which eight soldiers were killed.

London, Jan. 4.—The Philippine Junta here has received a cablegram from Aguinaldo at Hong Kong denying the report emanating from the United States to the effect that Aguinaldo is dead. Aguinaldo says that Aguinaldo is still fighting. According to the Junta here the story of Aguinaldo's death was started by the Spanish General Jimeno, who recently returned to Barcelona from the Philippines.

Rome, Jan. 4.—The Pope is experiencing a spell of weakness. He had to abandon the private reception of the British pilgrims today and will probably not be present at St. Peter's on Sunday.

The Hague, Jan. 4.—President Kruger had a good night and his condition this morning is favorable.

Snow Storms in the West.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—A severe southeaster swept over this city and vicinity last night. The winds maintained a velocity of eighty miles an hour. Several buildings were wrecked, and the streets were covered with debris. Shipping interests were warned and suffered no serious losses. The gale extended along the coast from San Diego to Cape Henry. The schooner J. E. Plumer was wrecked off Fortress. The crew escaped by means of a life line. The battleship Wisconsin drifted from its moorings at the Union Iron Works and narrowly escaped being driven ashore.

Yreks, Cal., Jan. 4.—Seventy-two inches of snow has fallen here during the past 48 hours and it is still snowing. Buildings are falling in from the weight of the snow. The Jones and Eliza stage line is stalled in the mountains fifteen miles from here since Wednesday. A man was overcome by exposure and exhaustion while on his way home last night and died in a snow drift.

Ashtland, Ore., Jan. 4.—A great snow storm is raging throughout southern Oregon and northern California with unabated fury. All trains and snowplows are tied up in the Sierra mountains, where eleven feet of snow has fallen. Wires are down.

Reno, Nev., Jan. 4.—A terrific wind storm blowing from the north has caused great damage here. Many buildings have been damaged badly, roofs being torn off and walls collapsing. The front of one three story brick building was completely torn off. The occupants of the second floor, a family, were buried under the debris, but none was seriously injured. Near Doyle's, a passenger train on the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad was blown from the track. Four passengers and three trainmen were injured.

The Situation in South Africa.

Capetown, Jan. 4.—Commandant Viljoen is conducting a campaign of mine destruction in the north. During last week he has destroyed British property valued at \$250,000.

The treason court established for the trial of Cape Colonists accused of disloyalty to the British government has been indefinitely adjourned, owing to the unrest in Cape Colony which it is feared will operate of the court would aggravate.

Capetown, Jan. 4.—A big store of ammunition which had been hidden for the use of the invaders has been discovered at Pearl thirty miles north of Capetown.

Melbourne, Jan. 4.—That the enthusiasm for service in South Africa has not abated in Australia is attested by the fact that 3,000 men here have volunteered to assist the Imperial government in fighting the Boers.

Lynchings.

Rome, Ga., Jan. 4.—This city is excited over another assault and lynching, the second occurring within two weeks. Mrs. Locklear was the victim and she lies at the point of death at her home as a result of her injuries. The assault occurred Wednesday evening. George Reed and Joseph Wilson, negroes, were arrested yesterday charged with the crime. Reed was escorted to the Locklear residence, but Mrs. Locklear stated that she did not know whether he was her assailant or not. He was then returned to the jail and later released. Mr. Locklear afterwards claimed to have evidence to prove the negro's guilt and a crowd of 150 men marched to Reed's home, tied a rope round his neck and swung him to a tree and a volley of about two hundred shots was fired into his aching body, riddling it almost beyond recognition.

Quality and not quantity makes DeWitt's Little Early Bitters such valuable little liver pills.

Trouble in Liberia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Rev. Wm. H. Heard, of this city, former United States Minister to Liberia, Africa, has received word from that country that President W. D. Coleman has been deposed and Garretson W. Gibson, secretary of state, has been elected president by the legislature, pending the next national election in May. Ex-President Coleman's liberal foreign policy in granting large concessions to white men and hostile native tribes made him very unpopular with the masses. Gibson is an American, born in Baltimore 71 years ago.

Missing Girl.

New York, Jan. 4.—The police are today looking for Mary Radford, the 16-year-old daughter of William L. Radford, a wealthy real estate and insurance broker. The girl was to have met her father at the 34th street station of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad yesterday at noon. She left her home at 11 o'clock and has not been seen since by friends. Her parents fear foul play or kidnapping. The girl is tall and well developed and was popular among her friends. Private detectives and the whole police force are trying to find her.

The Markets.

Georgetown, Jan. 4.—Wheat 69.74.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, January 4.

SENATE.

When the Senate convened at noon today only a few Senators were on the floor. The galleries were well filled. Mr. Hanna did not make his appearance as had been expected.

Mr. Lodge presented a huge roll of petitions from twenty-three states and the District of Columbia, asking that the sale of opium and liquor be prevented in the interior of Africa. He also presented a letter in a similar vein from ex-President Harrison. Mr. Lodge then favorably reported resolutions from the foreign relations committee that the Senate endorse the international treaty prohibiting the sale of these articles in the interior of Africa. On motion of Mr. Sewell, the resolution went over.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriation, introduced the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones (Arkansas) offered a resolution which he desired to have immediately adopted, directing the committee on military affairs to inquire on what charges made by Major Erasmus L. Hawkes against Colonel Helt and based and report whether there should be an investigation by the Senate. These charges were that Col. Helt, who is from Ohio and is now adjutant on General Chaffee's staff in Pekin, told Hawkes that Adjutant General Corbin, Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, and other high department officials were interested in an effort to control the hemp industry in the Philippines and that Hawkes thereupon endeavored to interest business men in the project, spending time and money on it.

Senator Hoar protested against the adoption of the resolution, saying that it put the Senate in an extraordinary position to thus dignify the charges of Tom, Dick and Harry. Senator Jones replied that Hawkes had been removed from the army because of his connection with the affair. Rumors were that Helt and Hawkes were equally guilty, and if this was true he also should be removed. He considered the charges of sufficient gravity to require investigation. On motion of Mr. Spooner the resolution was sent to the military committee for consideration.

The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew directing that the President forward to the Senate all reports from Philippine officers received up to this time, setting forth the actual condition of affairs there, was called up.

Mr. Lodge moved that it be referred to the committee on Philippines.

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of yesterday asking the President to inform the Senate his reasons for desiring an increase in the army, and setting forth the condition of affairs in the Philippines, was taken up and referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Pettigrew objected.

At 12:40 consideration of the army reorganization bill was resumed. Upon motion of Mr. Pettigrew the report of the committee on military affairs was read.

During the reading Mr. Hawley asked unanimous consent to omit reading of the departmental reports contained therein; also the reading of a table of statistics.

Mr. Gallinger objected. He thought that inasmuch as Mr. Pettigrew, who wished the report read, was absent from the chamber, it would be improper to omit the reading.

The clerk continued, and Mr. Pettigrew's plan of delaying action upon the bill progressed nicely.

Upon the conclusion of the reading Mr. Carter asked unanimous consent to have the unobjected portion of the bill acted upon first.

Mr. Pettigrew objected. He said he had done everything possible to ascertain why the army should be increased. He could not secure the facts.

Mr. Carter said that there was no intention to create a large and permanent standing army.

Mr. Wellington thought the question was "What was the intention of the administration?" The recent republican position was that after the election the Philippines would lay down their arms upon Mr. McKinley's re-election. Now conditions were worse than they ever were in the islands.

Mr. Teller said: "If we are going to retain the Philippines we will want 200,000 men instead of half that number, and we will want them for 100 years and longer. The information from advocates of the bill is pretense. The intent is to have a big standing army in time of peace. If we need 100,000 men in the Philippines this Congress will vote them within 48 hours. We have an imperial government in the Philippines now. I thought the American people would never permit it. I was mistaken. Five men have automatic control of those islands, five men who are foreign in every respect to the native interests." Mr. Teller went into an exhaustive presentation of the duties of this country toward Cuba and the Philippines.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order today by Clerk McDowell, who announced that the Speaker, who is sick, had designated Representative Dalzell to act as Speaker for the day.

Mr. Olmstead was on his feet during the reading of the journal to secure recognition for his suffrage resolution of yesterday. Before he could proceed, however, Mr. Underwood made the point of order that there was no quo-

rum present, showing that the opposition of yesterday was to be continued. The Speaker announced after a count that 142 gentlemen were present—no quorum. Mr. Underwood then moved to adjourn. The ayes and nays were demanded and in ten minutes after the session was opened the roll call began for adjournment.

During the roll call a hurried conference was held around Mr. Underwood's desk by party leaders of both sides. The motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 103 to 85, with 17 voting present. The Speaker announced that the question was on present consideration of the resolution on which question the ayes and nays were ordered.

Mr. Richardson made a request of Mr. Olmstead that he allow his resolution to be referred to a committee. This Mr. Olmstead refused to do, and a second roll call was taken.

The question for present consideration was carried, the vote being 103 to 91, with ten voting present.

Mr. Olmstead asked that the previous question be ordered on the final passage of the resolution.

Mr. Richardson moved to refer it to a committee.

Mr. Underwood moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker ruled that the latter two motions were out of order.

A rising vote was taken on Mr. Olmstead's demand for the previous question, the vote being 64 in favor and 72 against. A ye and nay vote was then demanded by Mr. Olmstead and the demand was sustained.